

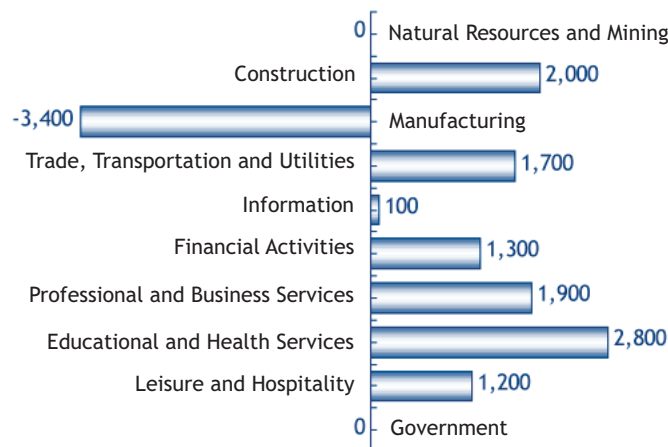
The Leisure and hospitality increase, of 5,800 jobs, was over 60 percent of the seasonal over-the-month private employment increase for the state.

Monthly Not Seasonally Adjusted New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

Current Employment Statistics Employment by Supersector by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change from previous:	
	Jun-06 preliminary	May-06 revised	Jun-05	Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	650,600	645,100	643,600	5,500	7,000
Private Employment Total	562,200	552,700	555,200	9,500	7,000
Natural Resources and Mining	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Construction	32,900	32,000	30,900	900	2,000
Manufacturing	77,400	77,000	80,800	400	-3,400
Durable Goods	59,700	59,200	61,700	500	-2,000
Non-Durable Goods	17,700	17,800	19,100	-100	-1,400
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	143,400	141,300	141,700	2,100	1,700
Wholesale Trade	27,700	27,500	27,700	200	0
Retail Trade	99,800	98,100	98,100	1,700	1,700
Transportation and Utilities	15,900	15,700	15,900	200	0
Information	12,900	12,900	12,800	0	100
Financial Activities	40,900	40,800	39,600	100	1,300
Professional and Business	61,800	61,200	59,900	600	1,900
Educational and Health	100,400	101,000	97,600	-600	2,800
Leisure and Hospitality	70,300	64,500	69,100	5,800	1,200
Other Services	21,100	20,900	21,700	200	-600
Government Total	88,400	92,400	88,400	-4,000	0

Change in Nonfarm Employment

Jun 2005 to Jun 2006



Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES) Data

For further analysis please read the *Detailed Monthly Analysis of Industry Employment Data* on our Web site at www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/nonfarm.htm

Seasonally Adjusted:

June's preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates showed that employers in the state dropped 900 jobs from the rolls. Financial activities (supersector 55) surrendered more than half of the job loss with its 500-job reduction. Other services (supersector 80) followed that with a 400-job setback. Education and health services (supersector 65) and government (supersector 90) each trimmed 200 jobs from their rosters.

The seasonally adjusted estimates further showed that construction (supersector 20), manufacturing (supersector

30), information (supersector 50), and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) maintained their respective employment totals at the May level.

Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) stemmed the tide of job loss with a 300-job addition, and professional and business services (supersector 60) chipped in 100 jobs to that effort.

Unadjusted:

With the onset of the summer vacation season, employers across the state helped in expanding the economy by 5,500 jobs in June. According to the un-

Monthly Unadjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Employment by Sector number of jobs by place of establishment	Manchester NH MetroNECTA			Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion			Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion			Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion		
	preliminary Jun-06	Change from previous:		preliminary Jun-06	Change from previous:		preliminary Jun-06	Change from previous:		preliminary Jun-06	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	101,900	600	2,500	135,100	700	700	58,200	1,800	1,400	55,100	-1,800	1,200
Private Employment Total	90,900	1,000	2,600	121,000	1,600	900	48,700	1,800	1,200	43,400	400	1,000
Natural Resources and Construction	5,600	100	100	6,800	200	600	1,900	100	100	2,300	100	200
Manufacturing	9,600	0	0	25,600	200	-400	3,700	100	0	6,600	0	100
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	21,100	300	700	31,300	500	0	11,100	100	-500	11,200	100	-100
Wholesale Trade	5,100	100	100	6,000	0	100	2,000	0	0	1,600	100	0
Retail Trade	12,900	300	500	21,000	400	-100	7,900	100	-400	8,600	0	-100
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			4,300	100	0	1,200	0	-100	1,000	0	0
Information	3,400	0	100	2,200	0	100	1,800	0	0	1,300	0	100
Financial Activities	8,800	100	100	9,300	0	-400	5,400	0	300	2,900	100	200
Professional and Business	12,600	100	900	12,900	200	-400	9,000	100	300	3,900	0	200
Educational and Health	16,600	0	400	15,900	0	400	5,800	-100	200	7,500	0	100
Leisure and Hospitality	9,100	300	300	12,200	400	900	8,400	1,500	800	5,800	100	200
Services	4,100	100	0	4,800	100	100	1,600	0	0	1,900	0	0
Government Total	11,000	-400	-100	14,100	-900	-200	9,500	0	200	11,700	-2,200	200

Average Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jun-06 preliminary	May-06 revised	Jun-05	Jun-06 preliminary	May-06 revised	Jun-05	Jun-06 preliminary	May-06 revised	Jun-05
New Hampshire									
All Manufacturing	\$701.56	\$685.39	\$643.01	42.7	42.1	40.8	\$16.43	\$16.28	\$15.76
Durable Goods	\$721.05	\$701.84	\$655.52	43.7	42.9	41.7	\$16.50	\$16.36	\$15.72
Nondurable Goods	\$639.94	\$632.00	\$609.79	39.6	39.6	38.4	\$16.16	\$16.00	\$15.88
Manchester NH MetroNECTA									
All Manufacturing	\$816.14	\$782.81	\$667.78	43.0	42.8	41.4	\$18.98	\$18.29	\$16.13
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion									
All Manufacturing	\$742.98	\$743.33	\$720.25	42.7	42.5	43.0	\$17.40	\$17.49	\$16.75

Note: Production workers and information for Portsmouth and Rochester are not currently available.

adjusted estimates, most supersectors contributed to the expansion. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) led the surge with a 5,800-job increase. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) accompanied that gain with a 2,100-job addition. Construction (supersector 20) followed by adding 900 jobs to the picture, and professional and business services (supersector 65) bumped its employment totals up by 600.

Contributing in lesser amounts, manufacturing (supersector 30) added 400 jobs to its force, as other services (su-

persector 80) increased its staff by 200, and financial activities (supersector 55) pushed up the employment numbers by 100.

In June, natural resources and mining (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50) held employment levels at those established in May.

The completion of another school term produced a 4,000-job reduction in government (supersector 90) and a 600-job drop in education and health services (supersector 65).

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